

A STORY OF BLOOD

Four Men Killed, Two Mortally Wounded.

WORK OF AN INDIAN

Gets on a Christmas Drunk at Eufalia, Indian Territory, and Tries to Kill Everybody in Sight. An Oklahoma Cowboy Brutally Murders the Man Who Saved His Life.

Muskogee, I. T., Dec. 25.—John Tiger, a full-blood Indian, a ferryman on the Arkansas river, two miles west of Eufalia, went to Eufalia with his family today, and while intoxicated met L. B. Roper and threatened to kill him. Roper immediately struck Tiger with a board, no words passing between them. Tiger went to his buggy, got a Winchester and came back to kill Roper, but failed to find him on his return. Enraged, he proceeded to shoot everyone he saw, shooting Jesse Bock through the hips and killing him; shooting and killing Dave Porter, a nephew of Chief Porter, and a mover named Johnson, on his way to Missouri in a covered wagon with his family.

End Taylor, aged 13, was shot through the shoulder and is not expected to live. Tiger immediately jumped on his horse and tried to escape, but was pursued. He was chased three miles, when he jumped off his horse, got behind a tree and began shooting. Deputy Marshal Johnson, who returned the fire, struck Tiger in the arm. The murderer surrendered and was brought to Eufalia. Tiger's arm will have to be amputated.

Great indignation prevails over the free sale of liquor and firearms. J. Smith, who lives two miles south of Checotah, became involved in a quarrel with Thompson over the shooting at Eufalia and began shooting. Thompson being mortally wounded.

A FIEND INCARNATE.

Wichita, Kas., Dec. 5.—A dispatch from Ponca City, says: "Dr. Hawkins, formerly of Knox, Mo., is dead at Ralston, near here, the result of Cowboy Hamm of Moody's ranch knocking him down and dancing on his stomach. The doctor was over sixty years of age and recently saved the life of Hamm over a settlement, for which services the fatal dispute arose."

INDIANS WON ANOTHER

Defeated the Monarchs in the Christmas Football Game.

During a game of football, in which a rather remarkable quantity of poor playing was the chief characteristic of the second team from the Phoenix Indian school defeated the Monarch eleven at the park, Christmas afternoon. The score was 6 to 0, and probably 500 spectators viewed the contest.

The two teams were evenly matched in weight, both averaging about 150 pounds. The Indians won by better team work and better condition, both of which was due to the practice play with the regular team at the school, while the Monarchs lost through a lack of the same qualities. The city team had in its composition a number of able football men, but more poor ones, and relied almost totally on the individual playing of the few, without any semblance of effective organization. They were benefited, however, by experience gained in the first part of the game, and played better toward the close. The Indians scored about ten minutes after the beginning of the game and did it easily. The Monarchs were totally incapable of staying off the assaults of the reds, and only by a series of fumbles on the part of the Indians was an immediate goal prevented. The Indian backers ripped through the line and romped around the ends until finally Lotta went through tackle for a touchdown. He kicked the goal.

The second half was a kicking game, the Monarchs wisely placing a great deal of reliance in Stroud's leg, an honor which the owner of the limb repaid by keeping the ball almost constantly close to the Indians' goal. Neither side scored.

It was a nice, clean game, such a contest as could be expected from a gentlemanly lot of grammar school boys. There was no slugging, comparatively little outside or otherwise foul play, there was no hard interference, no fierce tackling, there were no roughing tactics, and altogether it was such a game as was well fitted to a day of brotherly love and peace, good-will toward men.

THE TECHNICAL POINTS.

From the start of the game the Indians kept the ball in Monarch territory. Horne, Smith, Lotta, Harney and Fulwiler advanced it steadily and by dint of frequent runs around the ends, and straight backs through the line, temporarily made monkeys of the Monarch men. The Indian interference was of a first-class order and for a time the Monarch seemed altogether unable to stand the graft, but braced eventually and after the first touchdown they held sufficiently well to prevent a recur-

rence of the incident of six points. Once, indeed, in the first half the Monarchs had a goal in sight, but passed up their opportunity. Near the end of the half they had worried the pigskin down to the Monarch 20-yard line and then Bennett dropped back for an attempt at a drop kick for goal. The center tossed the ball back and Bennett fumbled. The oval rolled between his legs and an Indian fell on it fifteen yards further down the field. By a series of plunges the redmen carried the ball to the Monarch's 10-yard line, and the call of time in the twenty-five-minute half was apparently all that averted another touchdown.

The Indians kicked off in the second half and in six minutes had the ball on the Monarch 25-yard line. Harney pointed to avoid a loss of the ball in the end zone, and Stroud caught it on the goal line. The Monarchs brought the ball out to the 25-yard line and an Indian ran inside the 10-yard line and blocked a place kick, penalizing his side for ten yards. The city team punted to the Indians' 40-yard line, and the reds set it back thirty yards. Stroud returned it for thirty and Bennett fell on the ball. From then on until the game's end the fullbacks were busy. In kicking Stroud was inferior to his opponent and twice had the ball on the Indians' 15-yard line, but the redskins held well and always punted out of danger. Twice Stroud essayed attempts at goals from the 40-yard line, but both fell short. The game ended with the ball in the Indians' 30-yard line and in the possession of the Monarchs.

The line up was as follows:

Monarchs	Indians
Rosenberg	Redskins
Carpen	Carpen
Bennett	Bennett
Pickens	Pickens
Sunderland	Sunderland
Parker	Parker
Whitehouse	Whitehouse
Baum	Baum
Stroud	Stroud
Tyson	Tyson
Referee, John Hall; umpire, J. R. Meskimmans.	

VILLAGE WIRED OUT

French Troops Destroyed a Boxer Town.

Tien Tsin, Dec. 25.—A French detachment of 100 men left here December 20, for Hung Tsu, twenty miles westward, to search for arms. Approaching a village across a frozen creek, a force of Boxers opened fire, killing Lieutenant Contal and wounding another officer. The French burned the village.

A RACE WAR ON

Color Line Drawn With Shotguns in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 25.—A special to the News from Jeffersonville, Ind., says: "A race war is on at Sementville, a small station on the Panhandle road, five miles north of this city, and serious trouble is expected at any moment. The negroes are alarmed and the whites are keeping within doors to avoid them. The outbreak began yesterday afternoon when Lee Ranger and John Redmon, negroes, both very drunk, started in to intimidate the whites. When their insults were resented other negroes jumped in with the liquor crazed men and captured Sam Kendall's saloon. Nearly twenty shots were fired but no one was hurt."

TRINIDAD HAS A ROUGH TRIP.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Dec. 25.—The steamship Trinidad arrived here today from New York after a fearful experience in a hurricane on Sunday night. The seas boarded the vessel repeatedly, and washed over her from stem to stern. The staterooms on the upper deck were smashed and flooded and the occupants had a narrow escape from drowning. Three of the steamship's boats were smashed and the deck awnings, stanchions and rails broken.

AT THE INDIAN SCHOOL

Big Audience Witnessed the Christmas Cantata.

The Christmas cantata, "Santa Claus on Tim," given at the Indian school last night, was a success in every particular. The chapel was crowded and between four and five hundred people were in attendance.

The cantata is a pretty little piece and the native actors all maintained their parts remarkably well, seeming to enter into the spirit of the story that they were illustrating. The fairy scene was one of the prettiest features and brought forth many complimentary whispers in the audience. All did well holding the close attention of those before them.

Some, of course, were better than others, and deserving of special mention. Among them were Catherine Valenzuela, who rendered a beautiful vocal solo during the progress of the cantata, and Amy Dagnall, who did excellent work in a leading part. Little Minnie, a five-year-old girl, was very cute indeed, and won the hearts of the audience.

Musical specialties were introduced between the various acts of the cantata and gave an added interest to the program. A chorionette solo by Roy McCowan was excellently rendered. Jacob Morgan, a Navajo Indian boy, gave a cornet solo that would interest musicians of any nationality and Andres Moya, a Pueblo Indian, executed a triple tongue solo in a masterly manner. Great credit for the success of the entertainment is due to Miss Harvey, the principal teacher, and Miss Paxton, the music teacher, who labored hard to make the performance a worthy one and of interest to those who were in attendance.

ALGODONES GRANT

The Senate Bill for the Relief of the Settlers.

What Mr. B. A. Fowler is Doing. Bill for the Benefit of the Town of Albuquerque Recommended for Passage.

Washington, Dec. 20.—(Special correspondence of The Republican.)—Senator Berry, from the senate committee on public lands, to whom was referred the bill for the relief of occupants of lands included in the Algodones grant in Yuma county, Arizona, has reported the bill to the senate with the recommendation that it pass. The house report on this measure, which the senate committee also adopted, states the following:

"The purpose of the bill is twofold. First, it is designed to authorize those people who were once deceived, and who once paid for the lands to which they thought they were obtaining title in less quantities than forty acres, to enter the same to the United States land office at \$1.25 per acre and thus save them harmless, as the government may."

"Second, To authorize those people who entered upon lands in this grant in tracts of 40 acres and upward to 160 acres, and improved the same with a view to title, to have the preference of entry of the said lands they so in good faith improved under the land laws of the United States."

The land department approves of this course and recommends that these principles be enacted into law. They however place a limitation upon the time when these entries shall be made, fixing the limitation at three months after this bill shall become a law, or after the land shall be thrown open to entry.

"With the land department we agree, except we believe the limitation is too short. We therefore, for the reasons above stated, for the protection of the citizens upon grounds above stated, recommend that this bill become a law and that the people holding said lands in the manner as above stated, shall be permitted to enter the same within six months after this bill becomes a law, or within three months after the same shall be thrown open to entry and they have received notice of the same."

There is a possibility that the bill will become a law in this session. Several Arizona men in the city at present on various missions, Alonzo Bailey, of Globe, a well known cattleman, has been seeing the senate committee in Washington. Mr. Bailey gave the Post reporter an interesting account of the cattle business in the territory. He said the markets demanded any amount of beef, and that prices were better than in many years. "Arizona," said he, "is raising some of the best cattle in the world. Recently we have been importing a little Hereford and Jersey blood into our stock, and the mixture has proved to be a most valuable one." Altogether Mr. Bailey succeeded in giving to the reporter the idea that Arizona cattle men are greatly to be envied.

MR. FOWLER'S WORK.

Mr. B. A. Fowler, of Glendale, arrived this morning, and already is at work among members of the two committees on territories in the hope of curing the passage of an act which will enable the people of Maricopa county to bond themselves for a sum sufficient to procure water storage. At the same time he will try to secure the aid of congress in forwarding this great enterprise. In a day or two I hope to be able to present an interview with Mr. Fowler bearing on these important questions.

The fact that several bills relating to water storage in Colorado and Nevada have been offered in the house in the last few days, and that the congressmen presenting them feel confident of favorable action, illustrates the advantage a state possesses over a territory in seeking to secure government aid. By making combinations with representatives from other states who also have axes to grind, members are frequently able to pull off legislation of the character proposed. Arizona, without a vote in the congress, is obliged to rely on the efforts of its delegate, who is handicapped from the outset by his inability to offer anything in return for favors, and by the efforts of citizens of the territory who must depend upon the "pull" they may possess with senators or representatives. The territories labor under a great disadvantage, which only those who try to procure helpful legislation can properly appreciate.

THE ALBUQUERQUE GRANT.

The bill to confer in trust to the city of Albuquerque the town of Albuquerque grant has been recommended for passage by the senate committee on public lands. It appears that at the time of the session of New Mexico to the United States there was an old grant, covering four square leagues, in which was situated the city of Albuquerque. In a proceeding before the court of private land claims to have the said grant confirmed and established an appeal was taken to the supreme court of the United States, in which the grant was held void, and the lands determined to belong to the United States. A similar state of facts arose to the grant on which the city of Santa Fe was located, and congress passed an act ceding the lands covered by the grant to the city of Santa Fe for the use of the persons claiming title through adverse possession. For a time much longer than any statute of limitations this grant has been recognized, and property rights have been predicated upon it. A prosperous and beautiful city has been organized and

built upon a portion of the grant, and large sums of money have been expended in its improvement.

"It would be a great injustice," says the report of the senate committee, "for the United States to take advantage of any defect, either in the grant itself or in the proof of the same, in view of the long time in which rights have been growing up under and through this grant. Your committee are of the opinion that the original bill is defective in many respects, and that all proper purposes in perfecting the title can be best accomplished by a transfer of the title of the United States to the city of Albuquerque who were in occupation of the premises at the time of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and also for the use of those who have, under claim of right, occupied portions of said real estate for a period of more than ten years. Some portions of the grant will remain undisposed of, but the amount is uncertain, and therefore we recommend that the title to such real estate be vested in the city for the benefit of the public schools of the city."

THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

I am informed by several leading merchants that the holiday trade has been the best in the history of the city. Enormous sums have been spent and the rush is not yet over. The character of the goods purchased for holiday gifts indicates better than anything the extent of the good times here. This is true of all the big eastern cities. Prosperity is visible on every hand.

In Washington there are upward of 30,000 employees in the different government departments. With the election over and no fear of losing their employment these clerks have "loosened up" to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars during the week just passed and the result has been apparent in crowded stores and thronged streets. All the theatres have presented attractive plays, such as "Zaza," "The Three Musketeers" and "Rosemary," and the vaudeville shows have been well patronized.

C. C. RANDOLPH.

CHRISTMAS INCIDENTS

Father Kills His Son Who Tries to Protect His Mother.

Great Falls, Mont., Dec. 25.—Jacob Werten today shot and fatally wounded his son, John. Werten treated his wife badly and the son interfered to protect his mother. The father drew a revolver and fired a bullet which entered the boy's neck. The son is paralyzed and will die. Werten surrendered to the authorities.

DISTURBED THE DINNER.

Los Angeles, Dec. 25.—Christmas festivities at the residence of Nicholas Wolff, No. 737 Lamar street, were interrupted in a most unusual manner today. Mr. Wolff was seated at the table with his family and was just in the act of carving the turkey when a rifle bullet crashed through a window of the dining room and struck him squarely in the right temple. The blow stunned him and the family was thrown into a state of panic. His injury is not serious. The police have arrested Henry Pucha, aged 12 years, who was found in the neighborhood practicing with a 22-calibre rifle, which had been given him for a Christmas present.

BRYAN TOUCHES THE WIRE

Says Policies of the Fusion Forces Will Be Vindicated.

Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 25.—William J. Bryan today wiring from Lincoln, Neb., to the Evening Standard, said: "Please present greetings to my political friends in Leavenworth and Kansas. The principles of the democracy still live and the policies for which the fusion forces fought will yet be vindicated. We can enter the twentieth century with a confident belief that the people will soon return to the teachings of the fathers and to the traditions of the public."

COLOMBIA'S CANAL CONCESSION.

Colon, Colombia, Dec. 25.—Bogota advices state that an agent of the Colombia government will proceed to Washington immediately to treat with the United States for the transfer of the canal concessions on the basis of equal rights for the world's shipping. Colombia proposes to retain sovereignty over the canal territory.

"FOR HER SAKE"

A Delightful Evening at the Dorris Theater.

"For Her Sake" was played last night to perhaps the largest audience ever assembled in a Phoenix theater. That the audience was not disappointed was evidenced by the manifestations of approval showered upon the actors during three hours. "For Her Sake" is a Russo-Siberian play, not differing generally in plot from Michael Strogoff and other dramas dealing in the horrors of Siberia. "For Her Sake" better presented than any other previously offered in this town. There was no noticeably weak spot in the play. It was admirably sustained throughout. The appropriate stage settings furnished great adventurous aid.

A pleasing feature in the overture was a song by Master Robert Wagner, "The Green Above the Red; The Blue and the Gray."

Master Wagner, 12 years of age, is a son of Manager Wagner, of the theater. The song was enthusiastically applauded, so that the youthful singer may be well pleased with his reception by a Phoenix audience.

ROMANCE OF FINANCE

Story of Purchase of Pennsylvania Coal Co.

A Result of the Sale of the Abandoned Delaware and Hudson Canal—A Property Considered Worthless.

New York, Dec. 25.—That a property which was sold as worthless barely two years ago, netting its owners but a trifle, should be the means of bringing about a transaction last week involving a distribution of \$7,000,000 to shareholders, is indeed remarkable.

Such is the story of the purchase of the Pennsylvania Coal company, and such is the direct result of the sale of the abandoned canal of the Delaware and Hudson company. The entire transaction is a romance in the history of financial undertakings.

In addition to the distinctly practical and romantic features, there is an element of sentiment in the passage of control of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the final abandonment of the line of the old canal as a transportation route. The coal company was founded by conservative business men of old New York in 1848, and conservatism was its foundation stone. The canal was the oldest private transportation route in the state.

HISTORY OF THE OLD CANAL.

This canal was opened seventy-two years ago for the express purpose of bringing anthracite, then known as "stone" coal, to tidewater, and it was a powerful factor, not only in building up the anthracite region, but in adding to the prestige of New York City. It, too, was backed by prominent men of old New York, and for years carried the output of the coal company to tidewater. That here two old companies, chartered years ago, one for mining and the other for carrying coal to tidewater, should in the end be the means of working a revolution in the anthracite industry of this day and for the future time is, indeed, strange. It was made possible by the great wealth and commanding position of the one and the natural advantages as a transportation route of the other. At the same time it is indeed remarkable that the acquisition of property deemed of no further utility, an abandoned canal, should be the means of bringing about a transaction involving \$7,000,000.

It is, of course, admitted that in buying the stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company the purchasers acquired an exceedingly valuable property, worth every penny paid for it. Despite the value, however, no one will admit that any syndicate would have expended \$27,500,000 for the company, after permitting it to divide \$10,000,000 among its shareholders, had it not acquired a "worthless" canal, obtaining thereby the right to build the Delaware Valley and Kingston railroad in opposition to the anthracite roads. What the Delaware and Hudson company thought worthless and antiquated the Pennsylvania company transcended into gold. When the canal property, which had cost upward of \$10,000,000, was virtually marked off to profit and loss, the action was applauded in Wall street. Of what use was a canal, and a decrepit canal at that, with a weed-grown towpath operated by antiquated mules and broken-down nags?

Wall street similarly applauded last week when it was announced that the "harmony of interest" and "community of ownership" had been initiated in the anthracite coal region. No one stopped to cast up the accounts or to question the price paid to change the control of the Pennsylvania Coal Company from its original owners to the anthracite roads. All that vast expenditure, however, was made necessary because of the purchase for a song of an old waterway at which persons had sneered.

ELIMINATING THE INDEPENDENTS.

It is not to be denied that vast importance attaches to the great coal deal. If the property acquired was worth \$26,700,000, how much more important it is to settle for all time the anthracite coal situation, and to eliminate the independent operator. The independents held out against the settlement of the recent coal strike when all the anthracite coal roads agreed to mark up wages 10 per cent. in order to be continually quarreling about exorbitant rates, protesting against technical rebates of freight charges to the mine companies owned by the railroads, and reviving again and again, their dearest project, an independent road to tidewater.

VAST INTERESTS AT STAKE.

Vast interests are at stake. Consider that the anthracite output is about 50,000,000 tons annually, involving vast traffic expenses, and that an average price to the ultimate consumer of \$5.50 a ton, the turning over runs up to \$150,000,000 annually, and one cannot realize the immensity of the interests involved. Had the Delaware Valley and Kingston road been constructed, all the vast railroad capitalization of upwards of \$500,000,000 would have been more or less at the mercy of the Pennsylvania Coal company and its independent coal road. The railroad was already made up of a long and easy grade, with a short haul to tidewater. Whether these acquisitions are a menace to consumers of coal remains to be seen. Through community of interest, great economies can be effected, and profits from mining and transportation can be maintained at a minimum of expense. If this should result in cheaper coal to the consumer, while paying a fair profit

to the great controlling factors all will be well.

In fact, it can scarcely result otherwise. Coal is a necessity of life, and prices or curtail production can be reached by the legislative and judicial authorities, not only of the federal government, but also of the states of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

When it was announced scarcely two years ago that the Delaware and Hudson canal was to be abandoned, over which for seventy years coal had been transported from the upper anthracite coal district of Pennsylvania to tidewater at the Hudson and to New York City, Wall street spoke wisely of new methods supplanting old ones. The Delaware and Hudson Canal company explained that the property had served its purpose but was expensive to maintain, and through the rehanging of the cargoes could not compete with its rail routes.

CONSERVATION AMONG ROADS.

Nothing short of conservation prevailed among the anthracite coal roads when only a little more than a year ago it became known that Mr. Cuykendall had sold the New York portion of the canal for \$450,000 to a newly-organized corporation, the Delaware Valley and Kingston railroad, and that this corporation was really organized in the interests of the Pennsylvania Coal company and backed by the independent coal operators of the Wyoming Valley region.

Whether by trick or design, through a blunder or through ignorance of what the Delaware and Hudson Canal company really was, it was inconceivable true that the sale of that decrepit waterway was the direct cause of the purchase by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. for \$27,500,000, of the Pennsylvania Coal company, a company capitalized for \$5,000,000, and for which \$27,500,000 will be paid enabling its directors to divide up \$10,000,000, or 200 per cent. among shareholders. If it was a blunder, it cost a pretty penny; if it was a club it dealt a heavy blow, for the Pennsylvania coal company could have been controlled without purchase, or could have been bought at a much cheaper price, had it not been for the ill-advised selling of the old canal by the Delaware and Hudson company.

THORNY-CROFTS INFANTRY.

Making Good Progress Against the Boer Invaders.

London, Dec. 25.—Lord Kitchener telegraphing to the war office, under date of Naauwport, December 24, reports: "Thorny-Croft's mounted infantry have occupied Britstown without opposition. The Boers retired to the north in the direction of Priorska. They will be followed up."

TOD IN THE SADDLE

He Lost the Christmas Handicap at Tanforan.

San Francisco, Dec. 5.—Jockey Tod Sloan made his first appearance in the saddle today since his return from England. It was at Tanforan in the Christmas handicap. The race was won by Eddie Jones, an outsider, with Jenkins up. It was also Jenkins' first ride since his return from England. Vesuvius, on which Sloan made his first appearance, was installed joint favorite. He came in second.

MAGGIE PROBABLY SAFE.

Pueblo, Col., Dec. 5.—The police have failed, thus far, to unearth any clue to the whereabouts of Maggie Hoel, the young lady who mysteriously disappeared three days ago. The impression is growing that she left of her own accord.

HEIR TO ITALIAN THRONE.

London, Dec. 25.—The Neues Wiener Tagblatt of Vienna and the Messager of Rome announce that the Queen of Italy will become a mother in about six months.

CHRISTMAS MESSAGES

Many Hopes for a Merry Day Went Over the Wires.

"It is a remarkable thing," said Frank Morris, night operator at the Western Union office, last night, "the large number of Christmas messages that are sent over the wires. Today we sent out about sixty telegrams, nearly all of which merely said, 'Merry Christmas.' Some of them went as far east as New York and Washington. We also received a large number of messages of the same kind. It is the same way all over the country. During the day it is likely that a great many thousand messages of a like nature were sent, the total of which makes a very large sum in the coffers of the telegraph companies."

Christmas day, like all other holidays is a dull occasion for the telegraph lines. All business in all parts of the country is at a standstill, nearly all business offices are closed, and there is very little news from the Associated Press or other news-gathering organizations.

The postoffice did more business than any other local institution, yesterday. The volume of business was no greater than on preceding Christmas days, but there was the usual large quantity of large packages and the mail clerks were glad when it was over. The delivery today will be large, but in a week the postal business will have dwindled to its normal size.

A GLANCE THROUGH MOST OF THE STORES

reveals the fact that the merchants are rather well sold out in holiday goods and will not carry over a large quantity. There will be some trade between now and New Year's day, but the bulk of the business was ended Monday night.

A TELL TALE FIND

Another Incident of the Goebel Murder.

BAD FOR YOUTSEY

A Box of Cartridges Found in Vault of the Auditor's Office to Which Youtsey Had Access Adds to the Evidence of His Guilt. Barnes' Testimony at Trial Recalled.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 5.—One of the clerks in the state auditor's office in searching a vault for old records found a cartridge box containing eight metal-patched, smokeless powder cartridges corresponding exactly to the bullet found in the backberry tree, and which was believed to have passed through Senator Goebel's body. The significance of the discovery lies in the fact that Henry Youtsey, convicted of participation in the Goebel assassination in October, was a clerk in the auditor's office at the time of the assassination and had access to the vault where the cartridges were found; and that George Barnes, another clerk in the office, testified that he saw Youtsey with a box of cartridges.

THE CITY'S HEALTH

An Idea of the Work Performed by the Health Officer.

A little investigation of the workings of the health department of the city of Phoenix develops the fact that the affairs of the city demand much more labor and skill than many people realize. By an inquiry of the health officer, who seemed perfectly willing to exhibit the evidences of his work, it is found that records of each death occurring in the city and those occurring outside the city limits, if buried in the city cemetery, are kept and are the basis of proofs of death in many cases involving rights of property, pension claims, etc. The health officer, Dr. Hughes, says that whenever a nuisance comes to him of a nuisance in any part of the town, he gives it his immediate attention, although many times he finds that the real cause of complaint is not so much the nuisance as a difference of opinion among neighbors.

In looking over the records of nuisances abated it is found that foul stables and manure piles come first. In number, next to that is privy vaults and cesspools. Using ditches as drains for slops is a frequent cause of trouble. Quarantine is established and conducted according to necessity in all cases of contagious diseases reported to the office. Not many days pass without someone reporting a case of suspected smallpox or some contagious disease, which has to be run down and investigated in order to allay the suspicion of neighbors. The doctor informed a reporter for The Republican that the health officer also does the practice for the sick in the city jail, often being called to determine whether a man is sick or feigning, in order to keep off the chain gang.

Regarding the new pure food ordinance found necessary because of sickness and death produced through the use of impure milk, the city makes the health officer food inspector. The test of milk is made once, and sometimes twice a month and records kept of the number, the name of the dairy, the name of the vendor, where collected, the time, register of hydrometer, register of lactometer, per cent of butter fat, per cent of cream, per cent of water and per cent of solids. The city has furnished a competent equipment for this analysis and the result has been that the quality of the milk furnished to consumers is well up to standard, much better than before the law went into effect.

All the herds of dairy cows, the method of handling milk is all looked after under the ordinance. Every slaughter pen and butcher shop is frequently inspected and much care is taken that the food supply of the city is the best that can be had. To thoroughly carry out the intentions of the law without constant litigation requires tact as well as skill, and industry and one can see at a glance that the office of food inspector and health officer is by great odds the most important office in connection with city affairs, and that the work of that office is being done thoroughly without fear or favor and accomplishing the best results.

Phoenix is getting to be a city of proportions and importance to justify a salary sufficient to enable a competent man to devote his entire attention to aid in the preservation of the general health of the city.

RUBONIC PLAGUE.

Twenty-Five Thousand Have Died In Mysore Since 1898.

Calcutta, Dec. 25.—Lord Curzon of Kurlston, viceroy of India, in the course of a speech today said that since the appearance of the Bubonic plague in 1898, 25,000 deaths from the disease have occurred in Mysore state.

Thos G Alvord Jr [O]
Supt Art Dent
Library of Congress